

A New Nearctic Species of *Stenoscinis*, with Key to the Species of the Western Hemisphere (Diptera, Chloropidae)

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The genus *Stenoscinis* was erected by Malloch in 1918 for the single species *Oscinis longipes* Loew, and *Oscinis atriceps* Loew was added later. A third and very distinctive species has recently been discovered in southern Arizona. I take pleasure in naming it for the collector and enthusiastic student of Diptera, Marian Adachi Kohn, who has furnished a drawing of the species (fig. 1).

Species of *Stenoscinis* are known in the Nearctic, Neotropical, and Ethiopian regions, those in the Nearctic apparently being Neotropical derivatives. The species from Arizona here described is most closely related to *S. major* (Duda), known from Costa Rica and Guatemala. Because of the new species and the reassignment of others, discussed below, I present a key to seven species, including the five that I recognize in *Stenoscinis* in the western hemisphere, and two in the related genus *Rhopalopterum*.

In 1929 (Konowia 8: 165-169), Duda published a short paper on the Chloropidae of the German Chaco-Expedition in which there appeared a new generic name *Rhopalopterum* (p. 167) associated with a known species, *Oscinella limitata* Becker and a new variety of it. The following year, in his revision of the Neotropical Chloropidae (1930, Folia Zool. Hydrobiol. 2: 107) that was probably expected to appear before the Chaco report, Duda proposed a new genus *Rhopalopternum* for *limitatum* (Becker) and *infumatum* (Becker). The difference in spelling is slight, and the two generic names certainly refer to the same genus. In 1931 (Folia Zool. Hydrobiol. 3: 166), Duda designated *limitatum* as the type-species of *Rhopalopternum*. In 1934, he added three new species, and gave a key to the known species (Konowia 13: 58-69, 101-110).

For some time I considered *Rhopalopteron* as a synonym of *Stenoscinis*. However, it may be that the former can be maintained for *limitatum* and *flavicorne* Duda (1934). These species are characterized by a more developed anal region of the wing; short, *Oscinella*-like discal cell; 1 + 1 strong notopleural bristles; and short, apically subtruncate scutellum with widely separated apical scutellar bristles set on small tubercles. Of the four remaining species included by Duda, *R. majus* Duda and *R. antiguense* Duda are here referred to *Stenoscinis* (new combinations), and *R. infumatum* (Becker) is actually a *Lasiopleura*. I have not seen the type of *R. limitatum* var. *glabrum* Duda, but it may not belong. A specimen from Alhajuelo, Panama, March 4, 1912 (A. Busck) [U. S. National Museum], determined by Duda as *glabrum*, is *Monochaetoscinella anonyma* (Williston).

In 1936, in reviewing the Nearctic species of *Oscinella* and *Madisa* (Ent. Soc. Amer. Ann. 29: 707-728), I synonymized *Stenoscinis* with *Oscinoides* Malloch, an entirely erroneous association as I soon realized and later noted in print (1951, Ruwenzori Expedition, 1934-5, British Museum (Natural History), vol. 2, no. 7, pp. 808-809).

KEY TO SPECIES OF STENOSCINIS OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Frontal triangle large, broad to apex, projecting shelflike above bases of antennae; occiput strongly developed, viewed from above $\frac{1}{3}$ length of eye, subtruncate; ocellar bristles proclinate and divergent; large species, 3-4 mm. 2
 Frontal triangle not so, ending at or near anterior margin of front, the apex acute or only slightly broadened; occiput not strongly developed; smaller species, 1.5-2 mm. 3
2. Cheek linear; front only slightly projecting; fore coxae and all femora except apex of third, yellow; one row of hairs along each side of frontal triangle (Costa Rica, Guatemala) **S. major** (Duda), n. comb.
 Cheek broader, one fourth height of eye; front strongly projecting, over half length of eye in front of eye; fore coxae and all femora except knees narrowly, black; two rows of hairs along each side of triangle (Arizona)
 **S. adachiae**, new species

3. Second costal sector obviously shorter than third sector (0.75); ocellar bristles erect and cruciate (Neotropical) . . .
Rhopalopterum limitatum (Becker), **R. flavicorne** Duda
 Second costal sector equal to or obviously longer than third sector 4
4. Ocellar bristles erect and convergent to tips or cruciate; second costal sector obviously longer than third sector; mesonotum shining 5
 Ocellar bristles proclinate and divergent; second and third costal sectors equal; mesonotum usually with broad median stripes of fine gray tomentum (United States)
 **S. longipes** (Loew)
5. Legs entirely yellow; frontal triangle ending acutely well short of anterior margin of front (e. United States, se. Canada) **S. atriceps** (Loew)
 Legs black except for trochanters and knees; frontal triangle extends to anterior margin of front, ending bluntly (Guatemala) **S. antiguensis** (Duda), n. comb.

STENOSCINIS Malloch

Stenoscinis Malloch, 1918, Brooklyn Ent. Soc. Bul. 13: 21.
 Type species, *Oscinis longipes* Loew, by original designation and monotypy.

The slender, elongate form of body, legs, and wings, with the reduced anal area of the wing, distinguishes this group from *Oscinella* and related genera of the Oscinellinae. Typically, the eye is large and the cheek linear and inconspicuous. The type-species has the ocellar bristles proclinate and divergent, a character not common in the Oscinellinae, and this character is indeed found in a number of species referred to the genus. However, in a few species that represent a transition from *Oscinella* and related genera, the ocellars are convergent to tips or cruciate. Otherwise they have the typical structure of *Stenoscinis*, and I have referred them to the genus (see discussion by Sabrosky 1951, op. cit. pp. 808-809).

Typically, *Stenoscinis longipes* has a broad median stripe of pollinosity or fine tomentum on the mesonotum. In a few specimens, this is reduced to a prescutellar band, leaving the mesonotum more highly shining. The male genitalia of the shining and pollinose forms are the same, however, and for the present at least I consider the shining form only a variant.

Stenoscinis adachiae, new species (Fig. 1)

Head elongate; frontal triangle broad throughout and occupying most of front; cheek distinct.

Male, female.—Black, only the halteres, trochanters, knees, fore and mid tibiae, basal two-fifths of hind tibiae, most of fore basitarsi, and the two proximal segments of mid and hind tarsi, yellow; veins and wing membrane brown, both yellowish on basal fourth of wing; hairs chiefly whitish yellow; bristles chiefly yellow, the apical scutellars black.

Head (fig. 1) broader than thorax, and almost as broad as long, but appearing elongate, front projecting over half the length of an eye in front of the eyes, occiput extending one-third the length of an eye behind them and subtruncate in dorsal aspect, hind margin of head nearly straight; eyes with sparse, microscopic pubescence; front broad, nearly three times the width of an eye; frontal triangle large, occupying most of front, narrowly separated from eyes and of nearly equal width throughout, only slightly tapered and ending broadly anteriorly, extending shelflike over the antennal bases; surface of triangle smooth and polished, with two rows of piliferous punctures along each side, one on the very edge; head in profile almost 1.5 times as long as high, face extremely oblique because of projecting front, and the vibrissal angle obtuse; long axis of eye diagonal; cheek narrow, one-fourth the height of an eye and one-fifth the height of head; face narrow, polished, with sharp facial carina and deep antennal grooves; median clypeal plate large, polished, appearing continuous with face; oral opening small, mouthparts likewise. Antennae with third segment as long as broad, but not completely orbicular; arista pubescent. Chaetotaxy of head weakly developed, only the outer vertical bristles strong, the proclinate and divergent ocellars and the postverticals but little stronger and longer than frontal hairs.

Mesonotum narrow, 1.24 times as long as broad, with numerous strong piliferous punctures; thorax shining, with gray tomentum only on notopleuron, narrowly above base of wing, posterodorsal corner of mesopleuron and anterodorsal corner of pteropleuron, squamopleuron, narrow prescutellar area, and scu-

tellum; latter relatively large, broadly rounded apically, evenly convex without distinct margins, the median area slightly rugose and with numerous hairs. Chaetotaxy: 1 + 2 notopleural, 1 postalar, 1 subapical and 1 apical scutellar pairs of bristles, only the lower posterior notopleural, postalar and apical scutellars strong; apical scutellars well separated, the subapicals close to apicals but weak and scarcely distinguishable from hairs.

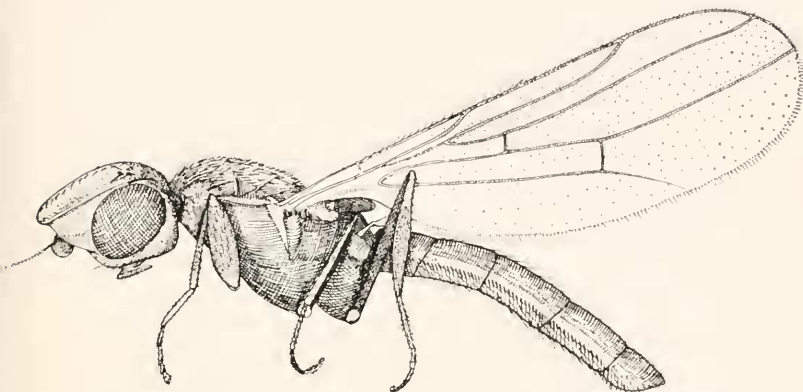


FIG. 1. *Stenoscinis adachiae*, n. sp. Side view, the head turned slightly to show the large frontal triangle.

Abdomen slender and elongate, narrower than thorax and nearly twice as long.

Legs relatively slender and elongate, the hind legs especially so; "sensory area" on hind tibia narrow, barely over one-fourth the length of tibia.

Wing as figured (fig. 1), the second costal sector only slightly longer than third sector, first posterior cell broadening distally, fore crossvein beyond middle of discal cell, and anal region of wing narrow.

Length of body and wing, 3.5 mm. (male), 4 mm. (female).

Holotype, male, *allotype*, and one *paratype* (male), Catalina Mts., ARIZONA (Milepost 10, Hitchcock Highway), Aug. 13, 1958 (M. Adachi). Type No. 65458 in the U. S. National Museum.